REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,686.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
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One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or carried free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
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on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Grat, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th October 1873, at 4 P.M.

	October 1873.		October 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin	12
" Ratnagherry	5	" Colombo	13
" Vingorla	5	" Galle	14
" Goa	6	" Negombo	15
" Carwar	6	" Pointe de Galle	18
" Mangalore	7	" Aden	23
" Cannanore	8	" Mocha	23
" Tellicherry	8	" Vingorla	23
" Calicut	9	" Bombay	23
" Beypore	10	" Carwar	24
" Cochin	10	" Falmouth	25
" Alleppy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from Calcutta for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

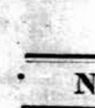
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received after the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

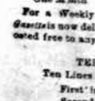
The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

	Sept. 1873.		Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSREH	10
" Kurrachee	30	" Fao	15
" Guadur	Oct. 1	" Bushire	17
" Muscat	3	" Bahrein	17
" Bunder Abbas	5	" Linga	22
" Linga	7	" Bunder Abbas	24
" Bushire	9	" Muscat	28
" Koweit	11	" Guadur	28
" Fao	11	" Kurrachee	31
" Mahomerah	11		Nov.
Arrive BUSHIRE	12	Arrive BOMBAY	3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Corrie, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd September 1873, at 2 P.M.

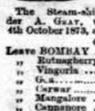
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 3 0 0
Second Class	1 8 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BROWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

SYED COOTBOODIN, at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having issued (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two companies, is prepared to enter into terms with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to forward their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants may be sure of seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

MANUFACTURERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.M.'S ROYAL VICTORIA NAVY, AT THE YARD, DEPTFORD.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Real Turtle,
Mock Turtle, Hare,
Ox Tail, Mulligatawny,
Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon,
Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon,
Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks,
Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates,
Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages,
Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits,
Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies,
Scotch Marmalades,
Dessert Fruits.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see DINNEFORD'S Trichina Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,557 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. Pentiman, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 22nd September, and U. O. S. S. S. Co.'s s.s. MIRZA (1,400 tons and 300 H.P.), Capt. W. H. Pockley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 19th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th September 1873.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 20th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. BARODA, 1,474 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain J. C. Ammond, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3 Rampart Row, 17th September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n to Bombay
Oct. 2	" to Bombay	Nov. 6	" to Calcutta
" 9	" to Calcutta	" 13	" to Bombay
" 16	" to Bombay	" 23	" to Calcutta
" 23	" to Calcutta	" 27	" to Bombay
		Dec. 4	" to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF Unserviceable Stores in the Fremulting Hlood of H.M. Ships.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September 1873, at 3 P.M., unserviceable Government Stores, consisting of diving apparatus, 1, 2 and 3 sheave blocks, d'eels, riveting cups, hammers, pickaxes, powsas, spunners, flics, backs, iron chains, punches, gauges, rope, blanket, canvas, tarpaulins, buckets, &c., &c.

At the same time and place, the following articles will be sold by order of the Executive Engineer at the Pre-sidency :—

One copper plate printing machine, one copper plate press, and one lithographic press.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHOSARI DA VENDA STREET.

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, MONDAY, the 22nd day of September 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the proprietor, on account and risk of Abdool Hossain Fazeraly and Casumjee Esubjee, mortgagors, the following land property, viz :—

All that mes-uage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing on the fazendary ground of Mr. Manekjee Merwanjee Settna, situated at Bhosarewadda Street, otherwise called Baloo Sarang Street, at New Town, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 36, and the said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 1144 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by public road, on the west by a sweepers' passage joint-ly used by the occupiers of this premises and the occupiers of the adjoining house belonging to Momin Cassum, on the north by the house of Burah Adamjee Bhoolpoe, on the south by the house of Memon Emaul Hubib Khulwanee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, Perfumery and Medicine, from the well-known Makers, G. F. Coward and Co., just landed ex s.s. CORINNA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of Coward and Co.'s oilmanstores, perfumery and medicine :—Olmanstores, consisting of Durham salad oil, vinegar, assorted pickles, essence of anchovies, Reading, Worcestershire, John Bull, and Harvey sauce, walnut and mushroom catsup, French capers in olive, assorted tart fruits, 3 and 1 lb. assorted jams and jellies in patent stone jars, assorted candied peel in glass jars, Patras currants, Turkey figs, Sultana pudding and table raisins, Jordan almonds, tapioca, pearl barley, Scotch oatmeal, bloater paste, smoked Yarmouth bloaters, Perfumery and Medicine—Peppermint and assorted lozenges and comfits, distilled powder, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, epsom salt, essence of ginger and peppermint, balsam copaiba, glycerine, Daly's carminative, cod liver oil, assorted essences, cooling salt, aromatic vinaigrette, lavender water, eau de luce, milk and oil of roses, lavender, verbina and golden oil, Circassian and cold cream, essence of pomade, rose lip salve, camphorated and Victoria dentifrice, tooth brushes, violet hair powder, powder puffs and boxes, Jamaica pomatum, brown windsor and honey soaps, &c.

CRAWFORD AND Co.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public : see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London and BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to	£50
" Ear-rings	" £ 1 10 to	£10
" Lockets	" £ 1 0 to	£20
" Suites	" £10 10 to	£50
" Chains	Per Ounce " £6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
" Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 30
" Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
" Rings	from £ 5 to £500
" Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—GENTLEMEN engaged to PLAY in the MATCH TO-DAY are requested to be on the ground punctually at 10 o'clock.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The AUCTION SALE of the SURPLUS MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STORES of the above COMPANY, advertised for the 1st October next, is unavoidably POSTPONED until the 8th of that month. Catalogues of the Sale are ready, and may be obtained from Messrs. FRANCK and Co., Auctioneers, Madras.

NOTICE.—WANTED TWO EXPERIENCED OVERSEERS, well up in Levelling, Surveying, Drawing, and Superintending Engineering Works. Practical Men who have a competent knowledge of English and Marathi will be preferred. Application, &c.

C. R. OVANS,
Acting Collector and President,
District Local Fund Committee, Colaba.

Colaba, Collector's Office, Alibagh, 17th September 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORIENTAL PRINTING PRESS is now in the possession of, and the business thereof managed by, the Undersigned, as Mortgagee. NOTICE therefore is hereby given, that all Monies for Work done from the 18th day of September, instant, must be paid to, and all Receipts be signed by, JAN MAHOMED KHALUCKDINA, the Agent of the Undersigned.

भालकडीना खकडानभाई.
i.e. KHALUCKDINA KULFANBHOY,
Mortgagee.

N.B.—The Public are solicited to send Work to the Press, which shall be duly executed without any delay, the former Staff being retained.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 112-8 per Share, declared for the year ending 30th June 1873, will be PAYABLE on application on and after the 26th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates.

श्रा. नरसी केशवजी घ. गंगाधरश रनछोरशाय.
i.e., SHA NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
By his Attorney, Gungadass Runchordass,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, No. 169, Elphinstone Circle, 19th Sept. 1873.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs 500 per Share, declared for the year ending 30th June 1873, will be PAYABLE on application on and after the 25th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates to be given, as the Directors may think expedient."

श्रा. नरसी केशवजी घ. गंगाधरश रनछोरशाय.
i.e., SHA NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
By his Attorney Gungadass Runchordass,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, No. 169, Elphinstone Circle, 18th Sept. 1873.

SALE OF A WRECK AND WRECK MATERIAL.—The Undersigned, on account of those concerned, will dispose of the Wreck of the late s.s. ARRACAN, as she lies and with all she contains (at present lying on a Reef 5 miles N. W. of Gofar Island, Carden Channel Maldive), the fore and mid-part apparently firmly secured on to the reef and well out of the water, the stern under and in deep water) and of a quantity of material saved from the wreck, landed on above Island, and at present in charge of the Government of the Island, comprising, Winches, Anchors, Blocks of all sizes and descriptions, Tackle, Chains, Q fs of Rope and Hawsers, Standing Gear, Lights, &c., &c., by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 18th October 1873.

Private Tenders may be addressed to the Undersigned before that date, but acceptance of the highest will not be declared until day of Sale.

A detailed list of the landed wreck material will be furnished on application.

The Arracan was homeward bound from Rangoon with a cargo consisting chi fly of Rice, partly of Hides, Cutch and some Teak Blocks, and went ashore in her present position on the 12th August 1873.

CLARK, SPENCE, & Co.,
Owners and Lloyd's Agents.

Point de Galle, 4th September 1873.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS,
NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TROUGHING, &c., &c.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment on shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned, a few Cases VIENNA BEER, in medium size Bottles, at Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at
Rs. 21, 18, 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal... " 20 "
Do. Vino de Pasto ... " 29 "
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 & " 24 "
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal... " 24 "
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry ... " 28 "
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils ... Pts. " 23 "
Do. ... Qts. " 45 "
Do. Magnums. " 88 "
Arthur H. Browning's ... Qts. " 30 "
J. Sandbach and Son's ... Pts. " 20 "
Do. do. ... Qts. " 11 "
BRANDY—Hayual & Co.'s Superior ... " 24 "
CLARET—Monthenil Frane Fils Aine
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868 ... " 16 "
Chateau Delorme Margaux ... " 16 "
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe ... " 14 "
Do. Margaux ... " 17 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS, ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,
duly registered, bearing their signature.
Trial Shipments are suggested.

FURTHER ARRIVALS OF BRANDIES FROM THE COMPANY'S COGNAC AGENCY.

THE CELEBRATED HEART LABELLED BRAND.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 30 0

OLD PALE COGNAC.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0

PALE COGNAC.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen	Rs. 18 0	Rs. 21 0

These fine Spirits have been known for the past forty years as the best value in this market.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHACKLETON & CO., EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT, LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and DAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to First-rate London Houses.

WANTED.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED PRINCIPAL for the SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. Applications with Copies of Testimonials to be forwarded to the SECRETARY to the above Institution, Hornby Road.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition a return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

IN THE PRESS, a READY RECKONER from 1 Pie to 100 Rupees, progressing pie by pie from 1 pie to 10 Rupees, and rupee by rupee from 10 to 100 Rupees; also a table for converting English into Indian Weights and *vice versa*. Price Rs. 1-12-0. Orders registered by the Compiler.

ALEXANDER MOORHOUSE,
B. B. and C. I Railway Office.

By Mr. NANABHOY BYRAMJEE the NOTICE of the First day of August 1873, to shed in the Partnership hitherto existing between him our SOLE AGENT in Bombay for the SALE of our MEDIO TWIST, we now confirm the same.

JAMES BURTON & SONS,
4, South Gate, Manchester.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been authorized to accept also FIRE RISKS on behalf of the above Company, are now prepared to grant both FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at terms quite as favourable as those offered by any other first-class Offices.

Further particulars on application.

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

THE NICOL PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office of the Undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October 1873, at 3 P.M., to pass the following Resolutions :—

1. That it is desirable to convert the Company's properties into Spinning and Weaving Mills.

2. That Clause 25 of the Articles of Association be annulled, and that a clause to the following effect be inserted in its stead :—

"The Directors may, with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company previously given in the final Meeting, increase its Capital to such sum as the Shareholders in General Meeting may determine, such increase to be of such amount and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts as the Company in General Meeting may direct, or if no direction be given, as the Directors may think expedient."

3. That the name of the Company be altered from "The Nicol Press Company (Limited)" to "The Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company (Limited)."

4. That the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to take such other steps as they may consider necessary or expedient for carrying out any of the above objects.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th September 1873.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—The Directors of the EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) are prepared to receive OFFERS for the following PROPERTY at SHOLAPOOR :—

A Pair of High Pressure Engines, 20 H.P. each.
Two Cornish Boilers, with Donkey Engine, Water Heater, and Tanks, complete, made by Nasmyth & Co.
Land Lying used as a Press House, Godowns, Engineers' Bungalow, &c., &c.
A large piece of Ground, measuring about 13 acres, and containing a Well.
A Railway Siding is laid on to the Property.

By Order of the Directors,
A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th September 1873.

BY APPOINTMENT,
ESTABLISHED 1869.

MESSRS. WHITE AND CO., ALLAHABAD AND CAWNPORE,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENTS, COUNTRY PRODUCE BROKERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.

HAVE the pleasure to ANNOUNCE to the COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY and the PUBLIC generally, that they undertake the purchase of Country Produce, Bill Collecting, Clearing and Forwarding Goods, and General Commission Business on the following terms :—

Purchase of Country Produce	2½ per Cent.
Bill Collecting, including all expenses, except Law Charges	7½ "
Commission Agency	5 "
Goods Cleared and Forwarded, Railway Freight paid, and all Charges collected from Consignee	at 4 as. per package.

We have Agencies at all the principal Railway Stations on the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilcund, and Futtehpur Punjaub and Delhi Railways, but the R/R should invariably be sent direct to us at Allahabad.

Orders for Goods forwarded for execution in England and elsewhere at a Commission of 5 per cent. on the Invoice value, all Trade Discounts allowed.

WHITE & Co.,
Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Just Received.

FRENCH'S "CHAMPION" GARDEN ENGINES, strong and serviceable. Throwing Water to a considerable distance. Very handy for Garden use. Price, *nett*, Rs. 23.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements, Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness,

Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
P

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ....Rs. 10 3/4 to 25/32
Credit Bills, do. ....Rs. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do. ....Rs. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight..... ...Rs. 10 9/16d.
Credit, do. ....Rs. 10 3/4.
Documents, do. ....Rs. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ....Rs. 10 11/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¼ to 3/16.
Do demand ..... 100¼ to 100 3/16.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand..... 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 222½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110¾ to ¾
Four & half per cent. 106 3/8
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent.(Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 101
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan Instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 5½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 5½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9-0
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Francs Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107 to 107¼
Gold Lee 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

BUSINESS closed for the Holidays; there will be nothing doing until Tuesday.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. nominal / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal / Myrabolams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bills ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	757½
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	263½ xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	650 nl.
40,000	250	all	8 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	125
40,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 67	Colaba Land Co.....	1,400 xd
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land ...	790
6,000	1, 0	all	15p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	405

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	215 2/0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	236½
.....	£20	109 1/5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	37 1/2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196 3/4	d .	Do. New Shares	.....

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	885
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	880	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,900
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,140
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	370
250	1,000	1,000	100 pc.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,200
500	1,000	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.....	4,500
250	2,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	6,500	all	500 "	Fort Press Co.....	5,600
200	2,000	1,800	75 pc.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	450
300	1,000	all	70 pc.	Freuzi Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 pc.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc.	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	42½ pc.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	605
120	2,500	all	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,800
200	3,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	600
400	850	750	135 pc.	Scinde Press Co.....	575
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	850	all	50 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	935

* Per share, for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	15	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	75½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	50p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,465
800	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	5,000	all	...	Ahmednuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
800	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,170 xd
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	250
2,500	2,000	all	50p.c	Dharumsey Spinning.....	1,575 xd
750	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,160
7,800	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,345
800	1,000	a	40 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,290
800	1,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	3,425
800	2,500	470	210p.c	Royal	2,300
800	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,240

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,425
1,000	50	11	44p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	14 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 pc.	Treacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	40 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues active, and an advance of ¼ anna per piece is observable in 40 inch 5¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings and 5¼ lbs. Madapollams (Buffend). The demand for Printers shows much improvement, and prices, in the absence of any important business from first hands, are nominally slightly higher. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

750 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 5¼ lbs. Rs. 3 9 6
1,500 ,, Madapollams (c) 32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. ,, 2 1 9
1,200 ,, Blue O & W Prints 24 in. 28 yds. ,, 4 1 0
500 ,, Orange Prints 24 in. 28 yds. ,, 3 0 0
500 ,, Cambrics 24 in. 28 yds. ,, 2 13 0
500 ,, Dyed Cambrics 24 in. 28 yds. ,, 2 13 0
400 ,, Orange Shirtings 36 in. 40 yds. ,, 5 14 0
450 ,, T. Red Cambrics 45 in. 24 yds. ,, 10 0 0
300 ,, ,, ,, 45 in. 25 yds. ,, 9 12 0

COTTON.

The market closed steady, with more business doing. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ..... at Rs. 195 to 197
Akola ..... at ,, 200 to 202
Broach, M. G ..... at ,, 200 to 206
Hingunghaut ..... at ,, 215 to 217
Dhollerah and Bhownuggur ..... at ,, 195 to 197
Sawgmeer ..... at ,, 202 to 205
Comptah and Vingolah ..... at ,, 184 to 186

The following purchases have taken place yesterday :—

50 candies Broach M. G ..... at Rs. 205½
10 ,, Bhownuggur ..... at ,, 198
100 ,, Khandeish (15 days) ..... at ,, 186
50 ,, Juleaum ..... at ,, 192
25 ,, Karanjo ..... at ,, 194½

YARNS.

12,000 lbs. Turkey Red No. 30 to 40's ..... at Rs. 27 as. per lb.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	India (s) ..... Africa	Henderson .. Haschhaupt ..	Bussorah, Sept. 1. Zanzibar, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Tanjore.....	Johnson	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Hyderabad, Holmwood, to Calcutta.
Ship Rialto, Babot, to Rangoon.
Ship Sir Walter Scott, Smith, to Rangoon.

Steamer Penang, for Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.
16 Arcots (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s, 2 casks hardware, Dawoodjee Rahimanjee; 32 bundles hoop iron, Greaves, Cotton & Co.;

FROM LONDON.

Caradoc s, 12 cases tobacco, Sunsoodin Cassumjee.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 1 case printed books, Furtado & Co; 4 cases butter and 2 cases oilmanstores, Hajee Esmail Farsi.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mooltan s, 1 case box and steel pens, Hormusjee Shapoorjee; 1 case ham, 2 cases bacon, 1 case cheese, and 1 case oilmanstores, Bolton & Co; 1 case umbrellas, John S. Elmore & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Mooltan s, 2 boxes gold coins, Hajee Zamall Abadin; 1 box gold coins, Mahomed Saduck Nemujee.

FROM ADEN.

Mooltan s, 1 box pearl and silver coins, Walljee Runchord; 1 box pearl and gold coins, Cursonjee Cullianjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR CHINA.

Poona s, 200 bales cotton, LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian s, 72 bales cotton, N. B. Mody & Co; 34½ bales cotton, and 25 bales twist, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy & Co; 14 bundles fishmaws and 86 bundles sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 65 bundles sharkfins and 12 bundles fishmaws, J Lellioe.

Orissa s, 43 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 12 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon & Co; 35 chests opium, Nuthoormn Joravurmull; 22 chests opium, Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib; 28 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co; 19 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa s, 16½ chests opium, Ver'chund Jaeta; 19 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Menzies, Major, Hyderabad Commission, on leave, from Oomrawutee.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Tanner, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Umballa.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Addison, Brigadier General, Commanding Sind District, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 19.

Cullimore, Veterinary Surgeon, Madras Establishment, to rejoin, to Madras.
Addison, Brigadier General, Commanding Sind District, on leave to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 17th September, 1873.

The undermentioned officers has obtained leave of absence :—
58th Foot—Sub-Lieutenant Pringle, for 30 days, from the 15th inst, to proceed to Seroor, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has obtained privilege leave :—
F-9 R A—Maj A K Rideout, from 18th Sept to 17th Oct 1873, privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 17th September, 1873.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Captain H C Seton, Royal Artillery, has been placed upon the Supernumerary List, and Captain H W L Hime, from the Supernumerary List, has been posted to E Battary, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T D'Aguilar, Infantry, is placed on general duty, Bombay, on expiry of his present leave.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—
Bombay-Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel G H W Fagan, from 15th October 1873 to 14th April 1874, on private affairs in India, under Rule 25 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Arrival Packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 20	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 22	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 20	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M., Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	7 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI MAIL.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday.....	Sept. 26	Monday	Nov. 10
	7 P.M.		,,
Monday	Oct. 6	,, ...	,, 17
,, ...	,, 13	,, ...	,, 24
,, ...	,, 20	,, ...	Dec. 1
,, ...	,, 27	,, ...	,, 8
,, ...	Nov. 3	,, ...	,, 15
		,, ...	,, 22
		,, ...	,, 2

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Sept. 22	Tuesday.....	Dec. 2
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,, ...	,, 16
,, ...	,, 21	,, ...	,, 30
,, ...	Nov. 18	,, ...	Jan. 13
,, ...	4		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office, Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office, After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Rameirs, Egutpoors, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Dhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, ...	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Punn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Pundor. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday.....	Sept. 26	Monday.....	Nov. 24
Monday	Oct. 27		

MAILS FOR KUBRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

22nd Sept.	1873.	*24th Oct.	1873.	1st Dec.	1873.
*26th ,,	,,	27th ,,	,,	*5th ,,	,,
29th ,,	,,	31st ,,	,,	19th ,,	,,
3rd Oct.	,,	3rd Nov.	,,	19th ,,	,,
6th ,,	,,	*7th ,,	,,	15th ,,	,,
*10th ,,	,,	10th ,,	,,	*19th ,,	,,
13th ,,	,,	14th ,,	,,	22nd ,,	,,
17th ,,	,,	17th ,,	,,	26th ,,	,,
20th ,,	,,	*21st ,,	,,	29th ,,	,,
		24th ,,	,,		
		28th ,,	,,		

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
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One Month	*ditto* ..... ,,	5	0 0
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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Resigeneral news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

THE AIDE-DE-CAMP IN WAITING is commanded by HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR to notify to those LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have already received invitations to a BALL at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, on TUESDAY, the 30th of September, that the BALL will now TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY, the 25th September, instead of TUESDAY, the 30th.

By Order,
J. P. E. JERVOISE, Captain,
Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

Government House, Gunnesh Khind,
17th September 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GARDINER—September 9th, at Cherat, the wife of Spencer Gardiner, Captain, R. A., of a daughter, prematurely.
WOLSELEY—September 19th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain W. C. Wolseley, 6th Royal Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHENNELL—DINWIDDIE—September 11th, at Kamptee, by the Rev. W. Gale, Mr. John Chennell, to Emily, daughter of Captain Dinwiddie.

DEATHS.

GARDINER—September 9th, at Cherat, Charlotte Albinia, the wife of Spencer Gardiner, Captain, R. A.
WOLSELEY—September 11th, at Dalhousie, Mabel Grace, infant daughter of Captain W. C. Wolseley, 6th Royal Regiment.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

THE Carwar Railway has slipped out of existence much after the manner of Dickens' postboys and donkeys. All that we can venture to say about it is that it has received extinction. The staff that was engaged in surveying this line is being drafted away to other projected lines, and we may suppose that this generation has heard the last of the great Carwar Railway. It was exceedingly perverse of Mr. Grant Duff to refuse to be charmed or convinced by the elaborate arguments and overwhelmingly conclusive figures of the friends of this railway and the property owners of Carwar. Yet such appears to be the hard matter-of-fact disposition of the Under-Secretary of State that he will not see Carwar as a magnificent harbour nor regard the Dharwar cotton trade as of greater importance than all the trade of Western India beside. It is a moot question whether the enterprizing advocates of the Carwar Railway did not carry their convictions about the financial success of their railway a trifle too far, and whether their extreme impatience to secure immediate sanction to the execution of the line did not raise suspicions in the mind of the Home Government which had no previous existence. However this may be, the Chamber of Commerce and the Southern Deccan Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency are to be congratulated upon the turn that events have taken. At one time it seemed perfectly hopeless to offer any opposition to the Carwar Railway scheme. Every argument that was employed to show that the Carwar Railway was better calculated to serve private than public ends seemed to be smothered in the loud protestations of its too earnest advocates. The great agricultural population whose prosperity was to be put back for a century by the execution of the Carwar Railway remained dumb in their partial ignorance of the injustice with which they were threatened; the Chamber of Commerce only half heartily protested against the scheme, scarcely hoping that its remonstrances would be regarded; and the *Gazette* spoke out with only the faintest prospect that it might be heard on behalf of the weak against the strong, of the poor against the rich, of the many against the few. It is not to the officials of the Southern Deccan Districts nor to its teeming population; it is not to the Chamber of Commerce and its public appeals; nor is it to the *Gazette* and its persistent opposition that the Carwar Railway owes its translation into oblivion. Mr. Grant Duff may be accredited with collapsing the Carwar bubble, and we probably owe it to the keen penetration of the member for Elgin that the mystification which was so cleverly thrown around the scheme by its supporters was dispelled.

We have heard it said indeed in several quarters that the Carwar Railway is not in those days drew about Rs. 1,000 per month and repaid a loan of Rs. 4,800: the sum he was entitled to draw on loan, at the rate of Rs. 240 per month. A Lieut.-Colonel in the Staff Corps now only draws as pay of his rank Rs. 840, but has still to pay as an instalment Rs. 240 per month in liquidation of the advance he has received, although he receives about Rs. 160 per month less income. We shall be told that a Lieut.-Colonel is generally employed, and receives in addition a staff rate of pay as allowance for the performance of the special duty he is directed to perform. This may even the matter a little for those on staff duty, but how stands the case of officers who are unemployed? In the three Presidencies there are about 400 or 500 gentlemen on general duty, who being now in the Staff Corps draw less pay than formerly they would have done in the same grade in line regiments, and yet have to repay loans at the old rate as in force when they received the better rate of pay. But Government have no right to plead that even those in staff appointments and in the Staff Corps should pay the old rate. In former days a Resident who was in receipt of Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 per month, civil salary, was only charged upon his military pay if he took up a loan, and the fund has no right now to assess an officer on his employed staff allowances.

Take the case of an unfortunate Captain serving in this city with a regiment: he may be unemployed, or the next thing to it, attached to a native regiment for duty, and not be in receipt of staff allowances, so that he receives only Rs. 375 per month. Out of this handsome income he has to keep a parade charger, pay to regimental and orphan funds, band subscription, and join in regimental entertainments, and pay for carriage to take him to committee and court-martial duty—all these things, with cost of quarters and uni- [illegible] gets sick or the children are growing too old to remain in this hot country, and to send them home he has to borrow from the Military Fund the sum allowed on loan to his rank, is viz. Rs. 2,400, and for this indulgence he has to pay an instalment of Rs. 120 out of Rs. 375 per month. Had he remained a local Captain he would with company allowance have been in receipt of about Rs. 450 per month. So here is the case of a man drawing Rs. 75 less than was allowed to his grade when the rate of instalment, viz. Rs. 120, was fixed. The result is that the present instalment is too high for his means, and to avoid the difficulty the unfortunate officer is obliged to become the victim of a sixty per cent. bazaar usurer, who will take a small instalment to secure a large rate of protracted interest. What a blessing would loan banks prove to such a man! Small instalments being their peculiar features, he would still have left enough to live on without getting into further trouble, while paying off the loan obtained for sending home his family.

Private agencies are expensive and their charges are absurd. No wise man should allow wine or other English stores to be sent through them, for it adds very often 50 per cent. upon the cost. We want in Bombay the establishment of a public agency, which shall be content with small and equitable profits: an agency that shall deal in every domestic necessary and provide for every emergent call. There need be no risk, and no wild speculation, no better business exists than lending money on good security, and there is no bill discounter in this city who would object to accept a security with the names of three responsible Government servants upon its back and a policy for double the sum as a collateral security. Why then does not a loan bank and general agency arise and meet the wants of the times? No great capital is required, for by a system of repayment by instalments there would be a constant tide of remittances filling up the treasury spaces created by the ebb of loans. There is a huge official population in India, and their income and characters are known. So that in money dealings a perfect stranger need never be treated with. Then service people possess peculiar facilities for remitting money from up-country stations, as they can without cost make deduction upon the face of their pay abstracts and direct the Presidency Treasury to honour their orders. We have not time to explain the details connected with a bank loan business, but there must be several gentlemen in Bombay so familiar with the working of this special kind of commercial operation that data and information could easily be procured.

For many years there was an institution in India which was a great favourite with the Military and Civil Services. We refer to the "Old Agra Bank," which was started upon certain safe principles. Had these been adhered to, the collapse which took place some few years ago would have been impossible. Its transactions in those days were always conducted on a well-founded system of solid security, and its constituents belonged to the best-shaved class of the two services. The Agra Bank started as a loan bank at a time when purchase was lawful in the Indian Army, and it advanced heavy sums of money to the junior officers of corps at a good and paying rate of interest, enabling them to purchase out their seniors, and thus enter into the receipt of good allowances themselves. This system benefitted Government and the Bank. The country got young and active men into positions of command, while the seniors were [illegible] easy circumstances. The shareholders drew good dividends in consequence of a large and safe business. There was another feature worthy of notice: the Bank made private advances to officers and civilians, if a *bona fide* reason could be given for taking up the money. If an officer was ill, and it was necessary for him to proceed to England, he need not as now remain lingering on in this country for want of the bare means to enable him to sail, or delay perhaps until death finished him, or a broken constitution caused hope to expire for ever. The day had not then arrived when a man had to sit beside a sick wife or a dying child at an up-country station without being able to offer them the means of saving their lives. The Agra Bank was always ready to pay the home passage money and to advance sufficient funds for a moderate style of living during recovery. If long and expensive journeys had to be undertaken by an officer on a change of appointment, or he was posted to a new station, and wished to become his own landlord instead of paying a heavy monthly rent, and thus sinking money, this institution was ever ready to help in such cases of need. As daughters grew up it was the Agra Bank which sent the money to England to bring them out to their parents' home, and the young ladies thus en

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

I AM astonished that none of the newspapers I have seen mentions a curious circumstance that occurred on board the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Orissa on her last but one voyage f— —bay. It is certain that she started fo— many —needless to say how many—passengers; but it is equally certain, as I believe the purser may affirm, that the same number of passengers never reached Aden. One of the gentlemen taken on board here was a Dutchman; fond of his pipe, he took lonely walks on deck; but one day or night he disappeared altogether. Where he went to no one knows, but it was believed by many on board that he had tumbled overboard. Certainly the Orissa started with a Dutch passenger; it is equally certain that he never reached Aden. What became of him is entered up as a mystery in the log of the Orissa.

PASSENGERS who travel from Boree Bunder Station to Byculla Station must be most intensely disgusted with the sight and smell which assail their senses soon after they leave the Fort. I allude to those wooden slips which jut over a portion of the line. Down these baskets of filth are tumbled into waggons, and the process is sickening. The other morning I saw a horse being tumbled into one of these waggons; he was dying but not dead; and the semi-reproachful and helpless look which the poor old brute turned upon those who were sliding it down into the waggon was really pitiful. I wander that the G.I.P. Railway Company permit such a vile nuisance to adjoin one of their main stations, and I hope that the time is not far off when the stinks which environ the vicinity of Boree Bunder shall be abolished, together with the sickening sights accompanying them.

WILL you allow me to say a word in favour of poor Mr. Hogg, the Director-General of Post Offices in India? I think it is unfair to abuse him in the way the greater part of the Indian press has chosen to follow. I am not a believer in Platonic virtue. It is hard to believe that any woman and man could go from hotel to hotel together, in England and on the Continent, and yet come out of the fiery trial spotless; and the judge and the jury, it seems to me, came to the only conclusion which as men of the world, and not maudlin or blatant sentimentalists, was open to them. And as to the abstraction of the letter, let any man, a husband, put himself in Mr. Hogg's place, and then talk of self-denial and duty to the public—

"They jest at scars who never felt a wound."

It is not so clear to me as it seems to be to many that Mr. Hogg violated a *public* trust. Because he seized a letter which his wife had chosen to direct to a man who was anything but her husband does not prove that Mr. Hogg would have touched any communication from any other person than the person whom our ceremonial declares to be one with him. A great deal of cheap virtue seems to me to have been vented regarding Mr. Hogg and on behalf of his late wife; but (although I am aware that we hold different opinions upon the subject, Mr. Editor), I hope you will allow me to raise my humble protest against the abuse which has been showered upon this unfortunate husband. It is doubtful whether thorough support of the conduct of the quondam Mrs. Hogg will not do more hurt to morality than certain very prim and astute lovers of morality, especially of abstract morality, choose to imagine. My sympathies are with Mr. Hogg in his painful position.

THAT unfortunate person the "Poor European" is a source of great trouble, and not only Magistrates, Workhouses, and Gaols, are employed to get rid of him, but the time of our statesmen is taken up in devising divers laws and sundry enactments whereby he may be totally annihilated. So far, so good! but what about native beggars? At the present time a European beggar is an exception, but the streets in the Fort of Bombay literally swarm with hideous specimens of native humanity, dead to all sense of decency. During the last few months the nuisance has increased to such an extent, that Meadow, Hummum, Forbes, Apollo, and Marine Streets and Rampart Row, are regularly taken possession of, and no European, whether riding or walking, can pass without being surrounded and importuned for "Ek Pisa Sahib." Ladies cannot drive to any shop without having the stumps of arms, crooked limbs, dropsical thumbs, diseased breasts, or some other painful sight thrust before them, accompanied with a demand for "pisa" in a style and with a pertinacity for which the Indian beggar is renowned and unequalled. Of course if any remonstrance is made against an Indian beggar, the native gentry always plead for him by saying "he is poor man;" but I fail to see why a poor European should be hounded to gaol, and the native beggar allowed with impunity to legitimise vagrancy in its worst and most repulsive forms.

ARE you aware that in Bombay there is springing up an obnoxious institution which at home is known as the "Free and Easy." Pass the vicinity of the High Court on a Saturday evening, and you may hear a female voice indulging in vocal gymnastics, the conclusion of which is greeted with the clinking of tumblers, shouts and hurrahs, and foggy cries of "Ang-coro" and "Br-r-avo!" On certain nights also draw near the vicinity of the Grant Road Theatre, and sounds of the same description will greet you. Step into either the one place or the other, and you cannot believe you are in India. You are in a room full of smoke—tobacco smoke—and among a crowd of men sitting at tables with "pegs" before them. At one end of a room, or on a platform, either a stout German woman may be singing or a "Professor"—for, Lord bless you, they are all Professors—executing some simple tricks with a "handkerchief" or a "hat" required for the manufacture of a pudding in it. I believe that the system which the proprietors of these establishments employ with regard to the audiences is to charge each individual a rupee on his entrance, and out of that allow him a "drink;" of course after the first "drink" is finished, and when the smoke and the heat and the shouting have induced a "thirst," other "drinks" have to be contracted for at the tariff rates. I am not priggishly moral; I confess I can even sympathise to a certain extent with the poet who declares his preference for the roses and raptures of vice to the "lilies and languors of virtue"—but there is a grossness about these scenes which is unpleasant. You might, I assure you, imagine yourself in a low London music hall; anywhere, at all events but in a capital of a part of this Empire which we have come to civilise. Or if it were not for the tobacco, the smell of stale brandy-and-soda, and the husky voices of the admirers of the performers, you might imagine yourself the spectator of the opening "demon scene" in a home pantomime; but alas, there is no more chance of mistaking that "ang-coro!" than there is of supposing an Australian racer to be a Bombay hack buggy horse.

I AM sorry to be obliged to differ from you about the Hunterian system of spelling Indian names which the Government of India has at length sanctioned, and ordered to be followed in all official correspondence and documents. If I am not much mistaken, you will find that most of your contemporaries will be opposed to the change too. Up to this time I believe the voice of the Indian press has been unanimous in this, with the exceptions of the *Englishman*, the *Indian Public Opinion*, and the Jubbulpoor *Chronicle*. The first-named of these has been Dr. Hunter's great champion, and it has extended to the two small fry a degree of patronage and commendation of which I have little doubt they were sometimes ashamed, though at other times it must have been gratifying to be referred to as "the principal Punjab paper" and "the leading journal of the Central Provinces." The triumph of the big paper will be great now, but I shall not wonder if it shakes itself clear of the two little ones, partly that it may take the whole credit of bringing about the innovation, and partly because

"Odi profanum vulgus et arceo."

But I should like to see oneness of method as well as oneness of purpose in the attacks on the pedantic transliteration. The *Englishman* is too clear-headed to be affected by mere abuse. A clear ground of objection must be taken, and all adverse criticism made on that ground. To pile up reflections and taunts on every possible occasion—printer's omissions, unavoidable oversights, accidental inconsistencies, and the like—and put them all down to the credit of the new spelling, only gives your enemy an opportunity of despising everything you say as all of the same category. Nobody could reasonably dispute that we must have a uniform system of spelling Indian names. But Dr. Hunter, whom much Latin bath made mad, could not at first, and now will not, see that unless the uniform system of spelling be accompanied by what is even more imperative, a uniform system of pronunciation, the remedy will be worse than the disease. He and the *Englishman* constantly write as if the scientific spelling were the only spelling in which it was possible to have uniformity; and by saying this as often as a Hindoo says "Ram Ram," they have got a number of people to believe it is a fact. Now let it be clearly understood that *we want* uniform spelling, but object to indiscriminate and inaccurate pronunciation. In transliterating into English the English pronunciation must be given to the letters, or Englishmen will not pronounce them correctly. For example, no Englishman who was not warned he was reading Latin could fail most shockingly to mispronounce Jabalpur, or Maisur, or Umaravati. And that they should be correctly pronounced is more important than that they should be correctly spelled. But Dr. Hunter will not see this. We must be scientific, he says: and so for the sake of the *Indian Antiquary* and such like he forces Latin upon every clerk and P. W. D. conductor who has to name the station he is posted to. Being scientific in such a case is like drinking tea by stratagem or telling the hour by algebra. Let us have uniformity by all means, but let it be uniformity in English and not uniformity in Latin; and then we shall have places called by their names and not by sounds which no two Englishmen will pronounce correctly except Dr. Hunter and his champion of the Calcutta press.

"Oh! wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us."

THERE is no place in the world—no spot under the sun—without a bore or bores of some sort or other. There's no going through life without being bored. But of all the bores suffered or imagined the most unbearable bore is the man with a hobby. A hobby is a horrid annual, not yet zoologically described. It is an animal with the most unmanageable of tempers, and if I were an Emperor I would forthwith decree that none but "practised hands" be allowed to ride a hobby. But unfortunately I am not an Emperor, nor anything near it, and so we must patiently submit being over-run by hobbies running away with their weak-headed riders. Some Saturdays back I gave an account of a bore of this description—the soi-disant comic actor. I have now to describe an otherwise harmless individual but one hop elessly hobby ridden; as the old man of the sea stuck to poor Sinbad's back so his hobby sticks to him inextricably. I must depict him and his hobby somewhat minutely, in the hope that this lecture may go home to him and cure him if possible of his pestering propensities. He is a youngish personage, but none the less important (in his own estimation) for being young. He claims descent from Cyrus the Persian, in common with the rest of his countrymen in this place. He may be seen between the hours of 9 and 11 in the morning in and about Forbes Street. Like an amorous cock-sparrow, or "Barnaby Rudge's" raven, he hops about from shop to shop. You often meet him in the High Court—skipping about, here, there, and everywhere. He lisps dreadfully, so that one can scarcely keep one's countenance when he has you by the button. So much for his person. Now for his hobby—which he nestles and cherishes with infinite solicitude. It is a somewhat singular hobby—very amiable in intention but apt to become a plague in perseverance; and it is this, to cater for news, good, bad, or indifferent, then run with it to the different newspaper offices in the town and offer them his budget gratis. If declined in one place, nothing daunted, he goes to another. He has a trick also of telling the gentlemen in one newspaper that what he has told them is a "dead secret;" yet if they look over the window they will seehim making his way to the nearest rival establishment. He greatly patronizes the Oracle in a certain lane. In fact he thinks it would "shut up shop," if it were not for his assiduous supply of daily small talk. He thinks himself the prop and column thereof—if not the very sinews of the press in general. Not unlike the cock in the fable who thought the sun rose simply to hear him crow, he thinks the different Dailies were started for him to supply news to. Collecting scraps of news is just a passion with him. But this would not be anythin very noxious if he confined himself to contributing to the waste-paper basket of the different presses. No, he indulges his news-mongering humour at the expense of all he meets. There is no avoiding him. He is inevitable. If you are coming out of your office he crosses you on the stairs; he waylays you as you enter the courts. Like a jack-in-the-box, out he issues from some corner where you least expected to see him. If you are in the street, he comes up to you without ceremony, taps you on the back, or shakes you by the hand nil ye will ye, and without preface or permission drags you with him into the topics of the day. He asks you if you have seen such a para. in such a paper—whether you say yes or no he forthwith gives you a history of it, and how it got in the "local." I have often tried to snub him by saying—

"The thing is neither rich nor rare;
The wonder's how the devil it got there,"

but he is not to be snubbed, nor to be shaken off. He chatters, chatters irrepressibly. There's no getting away from him. It is indifferent to him which way he goes. He accompanies you with all the good nature in the world—although you would prefer his room to his company. He buzzes about like a stupid blue-bottle, till you feel inclined to knock his head off. He is impervious to hints however broad, and insinuations however pointed. Like water on a duck's back, they pass by him unheeded. He interviews you with the most perfect nonchalance. Wants to know about this, that, and the other. Tells you seriously he was that moment with Mr. Lignum, and despairs about filling his "local." Asks you how you are and how your friend is. Then if this does not answer, he changes his tactics. He comforts you with information, tells you how he got it, and what trouble he was at for it. You say you don't care a rush about it. But he is not to be put off so. "Well, well, I will tell you something else," and he returns to the charge wagging his untiring tongue and grinning horribly. This whole scene reminds me very vividly of Horace's amusing ninth satire. It is very much in point except that the bore there was a mere idler, whilst here the fellow is additionally provoking in that he fancies many things depends on his exertions and that but for him things would come to a stand-still. I have now shown what the evil is, but must leave it to wiser heads to design some remedy for the same.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Thick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium

TURNIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel greatly obliged if any of your readers can tell me an effectual method of preserving turnips, cabbages, &c., from the ravages of caterpillars. During the present rains, I have three times laid down the seeds of the above-named vegetables, but I invariably find that they are eaten up by caterpillars before they can attain a height of two inches.

CHRISTENDOM.

SMALL CAUSE COURT PROCEDURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I crave permission to lay my grievances before you, and I believe that the public at large will heartily coincide with my views. I had been summoned last Tuesday to attend the Small Cause Court, at 11 A.M., precisely. True to the call, I was there exactly at the hour mentioned, but to my utter chagrin was told that I would have to wait till 1 o'clock, as it was a Full-Court day, and His Honour, the presiding Judge in Cause No. So-and-so, would not be able to sit in judgment till after one. As there was no help for it, I had to hover about the precincts of the Court till the Judge should come to his seat, which was at 2 o'clock. Having heard a few cases at half-past three, His Honour tells me that he would not be able to hear any more, and consequently must postpone mine to the 26th instant. Now, Sir, this was not very pleasant, and, moreover, tells very heavily upon me. Apart of the great mortification in having to dance attendance upon the Court for five blessed hours, in the midst of dirty, besotted, jaundice-looking Marwarees, and bloated Banians with their unsavoury emitations, I had to suffer heavy pecuniary losses. I think, Sir, if the Court took this matter under consideration, the evil might be remedied. Suppose Tuesday be a day appropriated for Full-Court only, or that summonses be issued to attend Court at one o'clock P.M. on that day, this, I think, would be a nice compromise with old "Father Time," and the public would consider it a boon.

M. L.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, 16TH SEPT.

LAST night and this morning it has been raining in torrents, and there is no likelihood of a cessation. Violent gusts of wind have accompanied the downpour. Perhaps this is an offshoot of "W.'s." cyclone.

General Olpherts, accompanied by his Assistant Adjutant-General and Aide-de-Camp, has proceeded on inspection duty to hill stations. During his absence the command of the station devolves on Lieut.-Colonel Williams, 32nd Pioneers. Colonel Morgan, 32nd Pioneers, has proceeded on sick leave in anticipation of leave applied for to Army Head Quarters.

Lieutenant-Colonel MacFarlan, F. Brigade, R. H. A., has proceeded on leave to Simla.

Arrangements have been made for the reception of the Yarkand Envoy at 1 A.M. to-morrow.

CRICKET EXTRAORDINARY.

POONA VERSUS KIRKEE.

(BY OUR OWN.)

THE great lyric Poet and Satirist tells us that it is not exactly the thing for a man always to appear wise, but that a little innocent fun and frolic sit well on everybody, and that *dulce est desipere in loco* is a maxim which requires no illustration. It was with this great truth beating at the core of each man's heart that the two elevens of Poona and Kirkee threw off their outward coatings and unchrysalised themselves on Wednesday last for about the merriest game of cricket we have seen this year played on the Poona maidan. Friar Tuck, the celebrated Village Daisy Cutter, *ad unquem factus homo*, a man of the most polished manners, was all there as usual, *in loco*, on the spot, with his superior twisters, and on this occasion out-rivalled all his former wonderful performances, appearing in the hat, the heirloom of his family, and we never saw him looking better before. The far-famed Major, the Master of the Revels, with a certain excess of bashfulness and protuberance of figure, whose glorious fellowship is appreciated by all true cricketers, bar one, the opposing bowler, and whose stumps are not to be levelled—no, not even by the universal leveller, the Bombay Colt;—Pottinger from Sind—no unregarded star, the *facile princeps* of all cricketers in the Bombay Presidency at the noble science, and a perfect Thornton in the way of slogging;—Stopford, of the tribe of Stop, the Badminton Champion (query—the beverage not the game! ! ! ?) graceful as ever, and no less remarkable for his power of bat than of his cue in the recent Great North and South Billiard Match;—the base Old Jack, a born genius, "but genius must be born, and never can be taught," who tries to impress his neighbours without effect that—

"His writings flow from no satiric vein,
"Contain no poison, and convey no pain,"

who in his parti-coloured trouserloons looked a perfect vision of beauty, took observation of the play from various parts of the field;—Tolfrey, the Organ Grinder and Master of the Records to the Poona Gymkhana in the Cricketing Department, who officiated in the capacity of scorer peculiar only to himself;—the New Broom, the Poona Peeler, "like a sea Cybele fresh from ocean," or we might say, like the Judge "with round belly and fat capon lined"—and why not?—for is not the stomach the seat of all thought? and does not Persius state on the most reliable authority that—

"*Magister artis, ingenique largitor*
"*Venter*,"

and if he did not, the goaks from the Peeler, his *jeux d'esprit*, *bon mots*, and puns, on the occasion would verify the idea without being assisted by any other authority;—Seeley, the best fast round arm bowler we have ever seen in India;—Anderson, the great linguist, *cum multis aliis*;—all either partook or assisted in the noble game.

The weather on Wednesday was everything that could be desired, both for the display of cricket in all its branches, and the comfort of the lookers-on—all sunshine, tempered at times by cool and refreshing breezes passing over the ground. The ground itself was in better order than we have seen it on any previous occasion this year; and even the great Village Daisy Cutter had no cause of complaint, it being lively enough even for him: but we all know when it is otherwise, *i.e.*, wet and heavy, and his twisters refuse to bump "Then he will talk—Ye gods—how he will talk!" The band of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment N. I. discoursed most excellent music—"in notes by distance made more sweet"—for the delectation of those sweeter beings, who with their presence graced the proceedings—

"Oh woman! Whose form and whose soul
Are the spell and the light of each path we pursue;
Whether sunn'd in the Tropics or chill'd at the Pole,
If woman be there, there is happiness too."

That sense of apathy and heaviness which has paralyzed everything and been the marked characteristic in all matters appertaining to cricket this season seemed to have vanished into nothing, like a misty cloud.

Kirkee won the toss, and sent Flint and Col. Aitkin to the wickets: the former was disposed of by Francis in his first over for a duck, and Col. Aitkin in a similar manner by Dalzell in the second over, likewise for a duck, when Fuller and Stopford of the tribe of Stop, soon put a stop to such a rapid process of levelling wickets. They seemed to do just what they pleased with the bowling, and in less than an hour, when Pottinger put a stopper on the tribe of Stop, with a very superior daisy cutter, the score had reached 62, out of which Stopford had contributed 41. Clarke, of the Scientific Department, then joined Fuller, but in his second over was bowled by Francis with a beautiful bailer for a round O, when Lee-Warner made his appearance. Fuller then got hold of one to leg for which they ran 6, and Coddington was put on to bowl at Francis' end, when he took Lee-Warner's wicket in his first over after he had scored 2, making the game 5 wickets down for 74 runs. The great Daisy Cutter then came in looking as fit as a fiddle, and defiance all over, when shortly after, Fuller, who had all throughout been playing in remarkably good form, was bowled by Coddington for 26. Six wickets down for 78 runs. Captain Glancey, the celebrated Kirkee Performer on the Light Fantastic Toe, or who is better known to the world as Glancey Tom, then joined Hills, and after making a long stand, was clean bowled by Grant for 1; and Penton took his place, but the deadly Francis sent him back to the place from whence he came for a duck. Three wickets to Francis for a round O a-piece, Spencer took Penton's place, and after receiving the rest of Francis' over, tiffin was announced. This dispatched, play was resumed at 3 o'clock, and in the second over Spencer was bowled by Francis for another duck. Seeley took his place and made first a 4 off Francis, then the sensation hit of the day, a clean sixer to leg off Francis, requiring the assistance of two men to return the ball to the wicket-keeper. Pottinger, however, trapped him in the following over by a judicious grub, and the great Daisy Cutter after playing in his old manly form and making a well put together score for 12, carried out his bat and the innings closed for 111 runs. After an interval of ten minutes, the innings of Poona commenced by sending in Cooke-Collis, the city of Dublin lad, and Anderson, the linguist, to the bowling of Hills and Seeley. Anderson taking the first ball of Hills, when after making the score of 5, Collis ran himself out, and Coddington replaced him, but Seeley was too much for the accomplished linguist, and bowled him slick for 4. Two wickets down for 15 runs. Nevertheless, the spirits of the Poona team did not flag, for Pottinger, the Sind Wallah, and Old Jack were still in reserve, but the man from the Scientific Corps was the essence of science on this day and caught Pottinger most beautifully off his own bowling, after the latter had accomplished three. Buckland, another of those numerous county of Dublin lads, so handy with the willow and ball, essayed his hand, but expectations, as the lady spectators will admit, are deceitful things, and although he was expected by all Poona to come out strong for his side, he only succeeded in making 5, when he was bowled by one of Seeley's superior bottled up ones, and made place for the base Old Jack, but the man of Science, the Village Daisy Cutter, for a third time this season proved too much for the man of Law, and bowled him by one of the oldest-fashioned country-villagers he has trundled this season. Major Fellows, the Boss of the Poona Team, then put in an appearance, as the score was telegraphed 6 wickets for 35 runs; and although the band at this period of the game struck up the inspiriting air of "Cheer up Sam," still we are bound to relate the melancholy fact, that the tails of the Poona team were all hanging at an angle of 45 degrees below the horizon. Shortly after, the man whose stumps heretofore could not be levelled, even by the great Bodhamite Colt, were razed to the ground by the terror of all batsmen the great, the beautiful, and celebrated Village Daisy Cutter, Little John, for the gigantic score of 6. *Sic gloria transit mundi*, and Grant filled his place but was at once run out for 0—eight wickets for 54 runs. Mr. A. Brown, the last wicket, tried to retrieve the shortcomings of his eleven; however, after making two, he was caught by Fenton, and the sum total of the Poona side when added up amounted to only 58. This small score,—and there is no denying the fact—was attributable entirely to the magnificent head bowling of the renowned Village Daisy Cutter, who in his branch of the game, we must all allow, is *nulli secundus*. We don't believe that the celebrated Old Clark (or Old Nick, even for the matter of that) in all his glory could hold a light to him,—may he live long to play many another merry game, and may his shadow never grow less. We think Pottinger a very rising young lob bowler, but a little too erotic at present to compare with the most accomplished of Daisy Cutters—Hills. After the innings of Poona was concluded, the day appeared to be on the close, but cricket is cricket, and it was agreed that the game should be proceeded with until the clock chimed 1 to 6. Two wickets, however, of the Kirkee side were obtained before the stumps were drawn, and Mr. Flint, just as time was called, made a fine hit for 6 to leg, and carried out his bat, the score being 39. And now, my dear Mr. Editor—

"Farewell! a word that must be, and hath been—
"A sound that makes us linger;—yet—farewell!"

The above is the last match of the season, and the last opportunity your correspondent will have of recording cricketing events in Poona for some time to come—so his only hope is to meet again on the Tented Field next season, and until then *au revoir*—farewell! farewell!—

THE SCORE.

KIRKEE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E. M. Flint, b Francis	3	not out	19
Col. Aitkin, b Dalzell	0		
A. B. Stopford, b Pottinger	41		
H. Carke, b Francis	9	not out	2
W. Lee Warner, b Coddington	2	b Pottinger	7
C. F. Fuller, b Coddington	26		
Major Hills, not out	8		
Capt. Glancy, b Grant	1	b Pottinger	6
H. A. Penton, b Francis	0		
Capt. C. Spencer, b Francis	0		
G. W. Scaly, b Pottinger	12		
Byes	3	Byes	2
Leg Byes	4	Leg Byes	1
Wides	13	Wides	2
No Balls	1		
Total	111	Total	39

BOWLERS.		BOWLERS.	
Francis.	Brown.	Pottinger.	Francis.
Dalzell.	Coddington.		
Collis.	Grant.		
Pottinger.			

POONA.

1st Innings.			
Cooke-Collis	run out	5	
J. Anderson	b Scaly	4	
J. C. Pottinger	c and b Hills	3	
P. A. Buckland	b Scaly	5	
Capt. Coddington	b Scaly	11	
F. S. Hore	b Hills	3	
Major Fellows	b Hills	6	
J. W. Francis	not out	12	
Capt. Grant	run out	0	
A. Dalzell	b Hills	0	
A. L. Brown	c Penton b Hills	2	
	Byes	5	
	Leg Byes	1	
	Wides	1	
	Total	58	

Bowling Analysis.
Hills—Scaly.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	T. Balls.	T. Runs	M.	W.	Wides.	T. Balls.
Francis	88	38	6	4	3	0
Dalzell	22	18	0	1	2	0
Collis	10	8	0	0	0	0
Pottinger	46	19	1	2	1	1
Brown	12	2	0	0	2	0
Coddington	29	4	4	2	4	0
Grant	28	1	4	1	1	0
Hills	69	33	2	5	0	0
Scaly	65	18	3	3	1	0

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. TANJORE, Captain A. H. Johnson, which sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mail, took the following additional passengers:—For Southampton—Mr. J. Meek, Mr. Priestley Mrs. Adwell, and Mr. Holloway. For Brindisi—Brigadier-General Addison, lady, and child.

BOMBAY.

LONGEVITY.—A Parsee woman died the other day in Bombay at the advanced age of 102 years.

DUSTOORJEE SAHEB JAMASJEE MINOCHERJEE will deliver his sixth lecture on "Nowroz Amay" and "Rapithwan," the first and third days of the Parsee New Year, at 5 P.M., to day, in Manockjee Sett's garden.

SEVERAL men have been arrested at Poona in connection with the Great Hoondee Case. One of the prisoners under sentence in the jail has given valuable information to the police. This information must however, be corroborated by independent testimony.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, one Hurreechund Gopal was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with assaulting one Sewnund Hurreechund. The man was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 25, and was also bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace.

A VAGRANT.—Warrington Walmsley, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

BHUGWUNDASS PUNMAH, a Marwarree, has been found guilty by Mr. E. T. Richardson, the Poona City Magistrate, of giving false information to the police regarding a robbery of jewels, of the value of Rs. 4,000, stolen from the Magistrate's Office, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL SALE OF A DRUG.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday fined a Mahomedan named Abdoola Oomer in the sum of ten rupees, on a charge of keeping a house for the sale or consumption of an intoxicating drug called *Mudded*, without having obtained a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

THE annual Assault of Arms and Gymnastic Exercises at Poona will take place on the 29th and 30th of this month, on the first day at the new Gymnasium, and on the second in front of the Race-stand, commencing at 4 P.M. each day. These sports will be under the patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Thursday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of one Syed Chand Syed Hafiz. The jury came to the conclusion that the man had died by tetanus, the result of a wound on the head, which he had accidentally received by having fallen on to the ground during an epileptic fit.

DAMAGING PROPERTY AND TRESPASS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Hurree Limbajee and two others were charged with wilfully or negligently damaging fencing near the Marine Lines Station, belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and trespassing upon the land of the Company. They pleaded guilty and were fined five rupees each.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at Bhoywada concerning the death of Raghoo Canoo, a sailor in the employ of a Khoja. It appears that on Wednesday night, after eating his meals deceased complained of a burning pain in the stomach. He seemed to have prepared his own food and cooked it himself. He went to sleep as usual that night, and on the following morning was found dead. The inquiry stands adjourned.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

Grand March		A Gollmick.
Aria	Finale de l'Opera Estefellio	Verey.
Valse	Perichole	Coote.
Selection	Dinorah	Meyerbeer.
Quadrille	Le Coate Alma Viva	Dufort.
Galop	Night Bell	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Thursday an inquest was held at Oomercarry on the body of a native lad named Moonah, aged about ten years, and who lived in the house of Mr. Mirza Ali Akbbar Khan. On Thursday morning a servant of Mr. Mirza saw the body floating on the surface of the water in a tank in the compound, and it was soon taken out. The jury found that death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a tank.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—From a gradation list of police officers, as it stood on the 1st inst., we see that there are three appointments of first grade Superintendents, five appointments of second grade Superintendents, five appointments of third grade Superintendents, five appointments of fourth grade Superintendents, four appointments of fifth grade Superintendents, two appointments of first grade Assistant Superintendents, and three appointments of second grade Assistant Superintendents in the Presidency.

DACOITY AT KATTYWAR.—A short time ago two men of the Gerasia caste, named Homajee Bhupajee and Oomajee Manajee, were tried before Mr. John Jardine, Judicial Assistant, Kattywar, with having committed robbery and thereby dacoity, being armed with dangerous weapons. The accused were also charged with another similar offence. They were convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to commence from the same date.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.—At the last sitting of the Court, a discharge was granted to Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Rutnaghur and Co., whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 23,648. The insolvents had compromised with the majority of their creditors who signed a trust deed, under which the liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,58,409. The insolvents were forced into Court by Jamsetjee Rutnaghur, uncle of the first insolvent Dhunjeebhoy, and a few other creditors, who did not go under the trust deed.

THE daughter of His Highness Mulharao the Gaekwar, who arrived at Poona some months ago, will leave for Baroda on Monday next.—*Poona Observer*.

THE Ball at the residence of the Commander-in-Chief at Gunesh Khind, on Tuesday last, was attended by upwards of 300 guests. A large number of native gentlemen received invitations. The band of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment were in attendance.—*Id.*

A MEMBER of the congregation of Crown-court Chapel had an audience with the Shah, and asked him if he would accept the present of a Bible. He replied that he would. Accordingly a Bible, bound handcomely in morocco leather, was offered him, but he refused to accept it, explaining that, as head of the religion of Persia, he could not touch either the flesh, blood, or skin of an animal. The Bible was afterwards bound in red velvet, and His Majesty then accepted it.—*Correspondent of Deccan Herald*.

THE *Bombay Guardian* tells us that a local contemporary had spoken against Narayan Sheshadrai's work in Scotland. After some trouble we found that in the *Indian Statesman* for August 23rd there is an article on "Religious promoters," in which the editor, who seems to have considerable acquaintance with Mission work in Bengal, condemns Mr. Narayan Sheshadrai's scheme for erecting here a Christian village, to be called "Bethel," for which purpose Government has granted a lease of 800 acres of land. The writer "speaks advisedly" of a Christian village as an impracticable thing, because Mr. Marshman had failed in his attempt to establish one in the neighbourhood of Serampore. He says—"In these Christian communities where misplaced benevolence has taken away from the inmates the necessity of honest industry, the men generally become loafers, the women worse." We do not know whether the above is a true description of the Christian village near Serampore, but we do not think that the forming of Christian villages is the way in which Scripture teaches us to dispose of Christian converts. They should dwell in the midst of the heathen people and like the few mames in Sardis not defile their garments. To place them altogether in a Christian village seems to be withdrawing them from the purpose which the early Apostles taught us that they should serve in this world—to be lights in the midst of darkness and to be the salt of the earth. In regard to the servant girl's giving her one pound to help forward Mr. Sheshadrai's scheme, we have no objection to make. We have seen the poor servant's one pound given for other and far different purposes, and no one condemned.

We can endorse the *Guardian's* statement that Mr. Narayan Sheshadrai has in a very high degree the confidence of the churches in India. He is a man of great self-denial, christian charity, and humility; we feel sure that he believes his scheme to be a good and feasible one, and therefore advocates it with that peculiar warmth and enthusiasm which have hitherto enabled him to carry all before him.—*Deccan Herald*.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP RIALTO, 1,165 tons, Captain J. B. Babot, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE SHIP HYDRABAD, 1,349 tons, Captain C Holmwood, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE SHIP SIR WALTER SCOTT, 1,270 tons, Captain H. Smith, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. INDIA, 695 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Messrs. Aga Mahomed Suddock, H. Ebrahim and brother, Brigadier-General Addison and lady, Dr. Thorp, Dr. Byramjee, Lieut. Col. Hoig, Mr. L. Messerinu, Mr. Christison, one second class and forty-five deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From Bagdad—1 bundle specie, 16 bags raisins, 12 packages drugs, 2 cases books, and 33 dubbers ghee. From Bussorah—102 baskets dates, 10 bundles specie, 40 kerba and 22 dubbers ghee, and 2,250 baskets dates. From Bushire—5 packages specie, 1 package silk, 1 box piece-goods 20 cases rose-water, 33 bags attaree, 79 packages merchandise, 9 bags cummin seed, 20 kerba vinegar, 2 bundles rice, 234 bales cottou, and 3 bags almonds. From Linga—6 bundles specie, 4 bundles pearls, 42 bundles assafœtida, 20 packages rose, 1 bundle sharkfins, and 3 bundles shells. From Bunder Abbas—3 bundles specie, 11 bundles pista, 21 bales wool, 78 bags assafœtida, 1 bundle silk, 140 bags almonds, and 9 bags figs. From Muscat—2 bundles specie and 19 baskets fruit. From Guader—12 dubbers ghee, 8 bales wool, and 5 bundles fishmaws. From Kurrachee—5 bundles skins, 33 bags rice, 921 bags grain, 92 bales wood, 74 dubbers ghee, 26 packages indigo, 3 horses, and 1 carriage. From Bahrein—1 bundle pearls.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	SEPTEMBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
9 8m	3 5	Wednesday ... 17	56m 3	3 4
8 59 a	1 6		25 a	1 4
9 56 m	4 1	Thursday 18	9 m	3 8
9 55 a	2 8		12 a	2 5
10 32 m	4 8	Friday 19	0 m	4 3
13 34 a	3 3		45 a	3 4
11 0 m	5 1	Saturday 20	36 m

badly prepared by native means that it was almost unsaleable; but in consequence of the introduction of steam factories all over the country, and the erection of gins peculiarly suitable for the staple, ginned Broach now brings a higher price than any other cotton in India except Hinghunghat. That can be shown by a reference to Liverpool price currents of the last few years. So, I say, it is a great pity indeed, that this Government, when there is no crying need for interference, should now interfere, merely for the sake of an idea, in a way calculated to check the extension of private enterprise in the direction of introducing machinery. A great many of these factories in Gozerat are not in British territory, many being in the Gaekwar's territory, and to put the present Bill into operation will be to handicap the British territory manufacturers in favour of others. This Bill, I believe, will be productive of hardship, and must tend to foster the objectionable practice of bribery which permeates the country. Under no circumstances, I believe, can any good result from the Bill commensurate with the evils it will bring about. For these reasons, Sir, I must object to the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I certainly concur in what the Hon. Mr. Bythell has just said regarding the inadvisability of passing such a measure as this. I would add to what he has said that if my information is correct all the accidents which have happened up to this time in Bombay, as well as in the mofussil, are in those factories which were under European superintendence and management. If this Bill is meant only to inaugurate a better system of native management of engines and boilers, I cannot see the expediency of the measure. As to the Hon. Mr. Rogers' statement that boilers in Bombay are not insured, I think I am correct in saying that almost all the Bombay factories with the exception of one or two are insured.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Against fire only.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I mean so, however, for the reasons I have given, and for those advanced by the Hon. Mr. Bythell, I must oppose this Bill as it now stands.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—I would like to know whether there are any provisions in this Bill to provide for the periodical inspection of boilers. Mr. Moylan has made an important reference to this point. There is no use in inspecting a boiler and giving a certificate if during the period covered by the certificate any danger might be prevented by periodical inspection. Yes, so far as I have seen, there is no periodical inspection provided for, and apparently an inspector may grant a certificate for an unlimited period if he pleases.

His Excellency the President—That would be a gross breach of duty.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I would like to say a few words in answer to the Hon. Mr. Bythell. The pith of his remarks was that because there have been very few accidents hitherto, therefore it is not worth while to take any measure at all to prevent them. But I am not of opinion that the question can be settled in that way. By great good luck—I cannot say by good management—such accidents have been rare. We must also take this fact into consideration, that though factories are few in number yet they are increasing every day, and this measure will therefore be much more useful in the future than may be imagined. As to the argument that the Bill is unnecessary by reason of the present powers which magistrates possess under the Criminal Procedure Code, I think we may use the same argument which was used in regard to the Burials Bill. It is decidedly unsafe to leave such important matters to a magistrate, who may be capricious, or without sufficient technical knowledge to decide on them. Even though magistrates were to be allowed to exercise this power they would surely require the assistance or advice of some practical person, and this person we propose to make the inspector. The hon. member used as an argument for his case the fact that many deaths take place from incompetent boatmen and snakebite. Government is perfectly aware that a great many lives are lost in the course of the year from the latter cause, and for this reason it has instituted a system of rewards to persons who kill snakes and also distributed antidotes. Beyond this Government can scarcely go. It cannot legislate to prevent cobras from bites nor persons from dying after they have been bitten. But accidents from bad boilers came under the heading "preventible accidents," and by this Bill we seek to prevent their occurrence as much as possible. As to the hon. member's remark that this Bill will handicap unfairly British manufacturers in Gusserat I think he will find, if he makes inquiry, that in nine cases out of ten the manufactories are in British territory. With regard to the oppression that may occasionally accrue from unprincipled employés under this Act taking blackmail for the examination of boilers, and so on, I think that state of matters will be preventible by the provisions of the Penal Code.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Perhaps, your Excellency, I may be allowed to make a few remarks in reply to the hon. member. He seems to think my argument regarding deaths from snakebite weak, but I may repeat the reply which I gave to the Hon. Mr. Gibbs. If annas as a reward for killing a snake was found to be less effectual than could be desired, and in certain districts the reward was raised to 4 annas. Immediately this was done, however, the number of snakes killed was apparently so great, that the reward had to be again reduced—showing that Government is not doing all it can to prevent deaths. With regard to the working of the Act, I have made inquiries both of Europeans and natives, and I find they are inclined to think that oppression would be produced under the Act. Many of those natives have come to me to talk over the subject, and I have not found any one person to say that at present time oppression and injustice do not exist. On the contrary they say that they do exist—that oppression is carried on in a most objectionable manner. Many of these men mentioned circumstances which, as they were not substantiated, I cannot bring before the Council; but I heard of one case which I think I am justified in mentioning, because it was told to me without any secrecy and without hesitation. I was told it by a gentleman of the Bombay Press Company. This company has six large boilers and twelve presses, and Mr. Moylan gave a certificate to the effect that it would not be safe to work the boilers beyond 40 lbs. pressure. Soon after this, the company engaged Mr. Moylan to manage the machinery. Mr. Moylan then put a cheap man in to work it, under his inspection, and this cheap man immediately worked the boilers up to a pressure of about 50 lbs., and within a few months he reduced the presses to such a disgraceful state—breaking three out of twelve, in fact—that the presses were not capable of turning out more than sixty bales per day, whereas formerly they used to turn out one hundred bales per day. This arrangement with Mr. Moylan was very soon cancelled, and then things were soon as proper as they were before. Now, that is one example of how the present Act may be worked.

His Excellency the President—This transaction, you say, took place with the Government inspector.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Yes.

His Excellency the President—And the company made no report of the transaction to Government?

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—No; I believe not. Although the Press is nominally under European management it is actually managed by natives—some of the principal natives of Bombay.

His Excellency the President—And you say they made no report of the transaction to Government? Well, I think they have no one to blame but themselves.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—That is the point—natives, as a rule, not will complain. They will pay and lose rather than take all the trouble of petitioning and so forth.

His Excellency the President—Then your argument amounts to this, that any Government servant, even at the capital of the Presidency, can be guilty of any misconduct or any degree of corruption, and no one will say a word. There were people who had the greatest facilities for complaining; they had plenty of opportunity; and yet they held their tongue. Perhaps they got this man to be their manager in order to make it square with them about their boilers, and that probably accounts for their silence. You now bring this case up as an argument against the Bill, but it appears to me that it is a strong argument in favour of the Bill that even independent natives in Bombay, who had nothing to fear, cannot protect themselves. It hardly can be said that we are inaugurating a new system of interference, because it is quite possible that our immunity from accidents is to consequence of Act VI. of 1869, and as I understand it the object of the present legislation is simply to extend to the mofussil a similar protection to the manufacturing classes of the lower orders as is at present enjoyed in Bombay. I may say that it is but fair to this inspector in Bombay that such charges as this which has been mentioned should be investigated; and (to the Hon. Mr. Bythell) if you will give me the name of the manager or the secretary of the Bomby Press Company, we may be in a position to get at the facts of the case.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I was told of the affair by Mr. Brice, manager of the Press Company.

His Excellency the President—And you say that these boilers were wrought up to between 50 or 60 lbs., although Mr. Moylen said they ought not to be wrought above 40 lbs. pressure? That is a very serious charge.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—In any case, even supposing the charge were unfounded, it is objectionable that this man should put in his own nominee.

His Excellency the President—It is equally objectionable for the company to have employed Mr. Moylan in the way they did.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—There should be a clause in the Act that the inspectors shall not be employed otherwise than as Inspectors, and that they shall be liable to the penalty imposed upon public servants for taking illegal gratifications.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson remarked that as magistrates, if left to act regarding boilers and machinery under the Penal Code, would be open to the advice of every spiteful person, this Bill in appointing competent inspectors would be a step in the right direction. If the Bill were not passed, he believed that the *adhawat* system would simply be encouraged.

A vote was then taken, and the second reading of the Bill was agreed to.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 13th September 1873.

	Open 1,266¼ Miles.	Rs. a. P.
Coaching		78,806 11 6
Merchandize		1,23,809 8 0
Electric Telegraph		605 8 0
Municipal Trains, &c.		620 0 0
	Total Rs.	2,03,925 11 6
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles	Total Rs.	1,85,312 11 8
	Increase Rs.	18,612 15 10

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Darjeeling paper mentions the death of Major Wyach, District Superintendent of Police at Purnia.

Sullivan, a platelayer of the S. P. and D. Railway, who was tried for cheating the other day, was sentenced on the 12th instant to pay a fine of Rs. 250.

In the rifle-shooting match at Darjeeling for the Ladies' Purse, Lieutenant D'Aguilar was successful, Major Barnard being second, and Dr. Brougham third.

A Post Office peon is under trial at Calcutta for taking a half anna stamp off a letter, and then presenting it to the addressee as bearing and obtaining from her the double charge of one anna.

The establishment of a piggery at Umballah has been sanctioned by the authorities. The sale of pork and bacon was hitherto been disallowed; in fact no pork butcher was allowed to set up within the boundary of Cantonments on sanitary grounds.

The presence of a huge bear at Mahassoo has afforded the sportsmen of Simla an opportunity of a little amusement, but none have taken advantage of the opportunity, and Bruin still roams at large, eating up the acorns in close proximity to the houses there.

Mr. H. Carrick, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway, passed through Allahabad last night on his way home on sick leave. Mr. Carrick does not intend to return to India, and is about to resign the service of the Company.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 18.

The camp of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces will be formed at Agra on the 12th of November, after which His Honour will visit Etah, Budaon, Bareilly, Shajehanpoor, Futtehghur, and Cawnpoor, reaching the latter station about the 19th of January.—*Englishman*.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 6th of September the total number of deaths in Calcutta was 201, being a decrease of 34 from the previous week. The death-rate was 23·40 per 1,000 per annum. The deaths are thus classified: Christians 10, Hindus 127, Muhammadans 64. There were 5 deaths from cholera and 95 from fever.

We are informed that the Traffic Manager has, from the current month, under orders received from the Board of Agency of the East Indian Railway Company, discontinued, on the score of economy, issuing free passes to the European and native employés who were living out of town and used to travel daily by the local trains. This order is in no way to interfere with those servants of the Company whose legitimate duties require them to travel constantly by train.—*Indian Daily News*.

A large circle of personal friends will share the regret which we feel in announcing the death of Mr. Rogers, of the Educational Department. Mr. Rogers entered Clare College Cambridge, in 1854, and graduated in mathematical honours in 1858. He subsequently came out to this country in the educational service, and was for many years Professor of Mathematics at the Benares College, but had for some time back acted as Inspector of Schools in the Jubbulpore Circle, where he died of cholera on Monday. It is a strange coincidence that two members of such a small service as that of education should have fallen victims to the same disease within a short interval of time at the same place.—*Pioneer*.

Allahabad Ice.—Several letters have reached us within the last few days complaining very seriously of the ice that has lately been supplied from the company's machine in this station. It it beyond dispute that much of the ice sent out on Sunday and Monday was quite unfit for consumption, smelling and tasting abominably. It is acknowledged, we believe, that the company uses river water for making its ice. The question arises, whence is its supply drawn? If—during the present high level of the stream—from any creek or backwater, where the water is liable to be impregnated with disgusting impurities, the company has incurred a very serious moral responsibility, and has exposed the station to the risk of cholera and typhoid fever.—*Id.*

Post Office Vans of a new kind, designed by Mr. P. Sheridan, the indefatigable Chief Inspector of the Frontier Travelling Post Office, have latterly been been introduced on the East Indian Railway. Their chief peculiarity is that banghy parcels and the heavier portion of the mails are sorted and stowed away in the bottom of the carriage, as in a ship's hold, to be drawn out as required, whilst the two inner sides are fitted up with pigeon-holes labelled with the names of all postal stations, for letters and newspapers. The work of sorting is thus simplified, while the sorters are so placed as to be under the immediate control and supervision of the chief clerks. The comfort of the men has not been overlooked, for the vans are thoroughly ventilated, and are altogether a great improvement on those formerly in use.—*Pioneer*.

On the morning of Friday last, between the hours of four and five, the body of a man was found lying between the rails of the up-line of the East Indian Railway, two miles east of Undal Station, and within a short distance of No. 441 bridge. The head was completely severed from the body, and had rolled down the embankment, and was found near the wire-fencing some 25 to 30 feet from the body. An inquiry was held, and the body examined by some 30 to 40 residents from the surrounding villages, but all failed to recognise the body. It is supposed, from the general appearance of the body and head, that the deceased was an up-country man, and that he must have committed suicide. There were but few marks on his body or his head; the train must have passed direct over his neck, severing the head clean from the body.—*Indian Daily News*.

A Paragraph, which found its way into our local column yesterday, relative to changes in the Medical College, was very inaccurate, and we hasten to correct the errors contained in it. The number of students in the Medical College having now increased to 1,400, it has been decided by the Lieutenant-Governor to subdivide the school. The Vernacular classes (containing 750 students) are to be transferred to a new supplementary school in the immediate vicinity of the Sealdah Hospital, and all the other students of the College (who are taught in English, and who number nearly 700) will remain where they are. Six lakhs of rupees are to be spent by order of Government on enlarging and improving the present College and Hospital. The transfer of the Vernacular classes to Sealdah has no bearing whatever on the recent class disturbance at the College, of which far too much has already been made in some quarters.—*Englishman*.

An Agra Correspondent writes—Never, in the memory of the oldest bunneah, has Agra been so full of grain as at the present moment. Egypt, when provided against the seven years' famine, could scarcely have been better supplied. Every godown in the city is full to overflowing, and the grain still pours in from all parts of the Punjab. Owing to the heavy rain and bad state of the roads, very little of the grain has been transported in the direction of Gwalior and Rajpootana, where it is much needed; besides which carts are scarce and cart-owners demand exorbitant rates. At Bhurtpoor station there has been a complete block, owing to the grain arriving in large quantities by the new railway, and no proper service of carts having yet been organised from the station to the city the owners of the few carts now plying find themselves masters of the situation and seem determined to make the bunneahs pay dear.

The Magady Assault Case.—The Chief Commissioner after a full reference to Colonel Anderson, Revenue Survey Commission, has ordered the suspension from rank and pay for three months of both the Amildar and Killadar of the Magady Talook who were charged with gross remissness in the matter of an aggravated assault committed upon Mr. James, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, some two months ago. It is also in contemplation to appoint a special police force at Magady, at the cost of the mischievous ryots of that talook, and by which to regulate their future behaviour. It is well that the natives outside the large towns and cities of India should know the danger of attacking solitary Europeans without cause or provocation from a cowardly knowledge that they can outnumber them. The shield of the Government should be thrown over every Englishman travelling in any part of India, especially one who is a Government official.—*Bangalore Examiner*.

Some time ago the sergeants of the Royal Artillery at Ootacamund held a quadrille party in the mess-room, which has kept up till far into the morning. In the confusion of breaking-up, some tumblers were left in the verandah of the mess building containing 'heel-taps' of ale, brandy-and-water, and other drinkables. When the mess-boy came to open the doors in the morning, he found a common kite in the verandah, which had evidently been making free with the liquor in the tumblers, for it was quite *drunk*. He put the bird inside, and after an hour or so, having slept off the effects of its debauch, the bird prepared for flight by hopping out through the door into the open air, but no sooner did it show itself, than more than a dozen of other kites pounced upon the drunkard, and gave it a most unmerciful beating, in so much that it was glad to seek the shelter of the mess-room once more, and would not go out again either by force or persuasion. One of the sergeants took the bird home, and it is now an inmate of his poultry yard,—well fed and fat, and evidently fond of its present quarters. It never attempts to touch the chickens and ducklings, but goes to and fro among them quite unconcerned, and as if it had been brought up among them all its life. It has evidently lost its caste by getting drunk!

If the spirits of the departed have power to revisit the Earth, there can be little doubt that the ghost of that kind-hearted gentleman—General Claude Martin was one of the happiest of the goodly company which mustered at the Girls' La Martiniere on Saturday last, the 13th September, anniversary of the General's death. The usual annual feast was held on that day and a right good feast it was, very different from the ordinary run of school dinners. There was great abundance of good things and the girls, some hundred of them, seemed thoroughly happy and were as well behaved as they could possibly be. In the middle of dinner, being invited thereto by Mr. Woodrow, one of the Governors of the Institution, a glass of wine was by each girl "drink'd in memorandum of the foundator" in accordance with the quaint provision of the will of the founder who specially ordained that this feast should be held on every anniversary of his death. After dinner there was music and singing which was as successful as the dinner, and altogether Miss Bowron, the Lady Superintendent, deserves and has our heartiest congratulations on the happy and healthy appearance which the children nuder her care presented on Saturday. Dr. F. Macnamara, the energetic Secretary of the Institution, and a number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and must have found it a pleasure to help to make the little women happy on the anniversary of the Foundation Day of the Institution.—*Englishman*.

In the course of my peregrinations last month I fell in with a curious specimen of humanity, who lives in a village some six miles to the south of Madura, votaries of the "developement theory" in general, and Dr. Darwin in particular, would have been in ecstacies, if they had only seen him. He might pass for General Tom Thumb if any enterprising foreigner could or would take the trouble of exhibiting him, of course with a view to pecuniary profit. He was three feet high, but that was not the point of attraction. Unlike the general run of dwarfs, he was of exquisitely fine proportions; his face was as smooth as a girl's within her teens, and his whole body was so well constructed that each part had its proper developement of muscle and bones. A learned son of Esculapius witnessed this diminutive creature of a man, was heard to say that he was the prettiest dwarf he had ever seen. Though to all appearance he is a boy of seven with a voice closely resembling a child's prattle, he is a man now in his forty-first year, and has a very tall wife whom, he married about three years ago. He turns many a bright penny by showing himself to people, and sometimes entertaining them with a peculiar performance of his own called the "boar-hunt." This, no doubt, enables the loving couple to go on swimmingly in the matter of food and raiment.—The negotiations between Mr. Gordon and the Ranee of Shivagunga are still going on. The sub-lease of the estate expires in December next. Mr. Fisher, the late contractor, is on his way back from England; and as soon as he comes the whole matter will, I think, be satisfactorily settled.—*Madura Correspondent of Madras Mail*.

THE WRECK OF THE AGRA.

"Galle," writes our correspondent from that port last night, "is earning an unfortunate notoriety: scarcely a week but some fresh disaster occurs a steamer ashore somewhere, but this affair of the Agra is certainly the worst of all. Just fancy arriving at a port early in the morning, coming to an anchor with a Government pilot on board, and feeling as secured as if on shore, when suddenly, as if a house all at once tumbled together, you find you have not a moment to lose to save your life.

The facts may be thus told:—The Agra arrived off the port last night, and kept off and until daylight this morning, when she signalled for a pilot, who when off in due course. Owing to the number of steamers in the harbour at present occupying all available berths, or blocking the passage to such berths, the Pilot brought the steamer up outside the harbour and cast anchor, intending to wait till the Lombardy and Colombia should go out so as to make room for her. Unfortunately he must have miscalculated his position, for quite suddenly after the steamer had been at anchor only a few minutes she began to strike, and with such violence that those on board could almost hear her bottom being torn up and the iron rend.

The Captain immediately ordered the boats to be lowered and the passengers to get in, but notwithstanding the violence of the shock, no one dreamt the steamer would go down so quickly that nothing could be saved. It, however, very soon became apparent that the steamer was sinking fast, and there was a general rush to the boats: the Captain, the last to leave the wreck, had scarcely got into the boat before the steamer settled down, and a big wave rolled right over her taking everything on deck with it, and washing all overboard. By this means a complete menagerie that was on board in charge of Mr. Jimrack, the contractor to the Zoological Gardens, London, broke loose, and elephants, tigers, pelicans, and other valuable animals swam for lives, mixed up with sheep, fowls, and other live stock intended for culinary purposes during the voyage, forming a grand melee. Strange to say one young elephant has been saved, though sadly mauled, but none of the tigers, one was landed dead, and the others have not been heard of, although it is reported one has got ashore alive on the east side of the harbour. The howl of these brutes when close to the wreck was quite appalling, and every one gave them a clean berth: they would have proved rather ugly customers in their perilous condition.

It would be premature to animadvert upon the causes of the disaster; a court of enquiry will investigate all details.

I think I said all hands were saved, but this is a mistake. One unfortunate individual, a distressed British seaman, who was so weak he could not help himself, perished in the first wave that swept over the steamer, his body has not yet been recovered. He was not expected to live any how, having been discharged from the hospital at Calcutta, as incurable, and was glad of death in any shape. However it was not for want of efforts to save him that he was drowned, for he was carried by the sailors as far as the bulwarks when he would not or could not jump off, and a minute after it was too late.

The unfortunate steamer is not the Agra of the British India line, but belongs to the Red Cross Line, and was on her voyage to London via the Canal.—*Ceylon Observer*.

ORIENTAL ANTIPATHY TO PACE.

The spirit of the East is wholly opposed to the diseased craving for pace. We dare say many of our readers will recollect the remarkable letter which the Kazee of Mosul wrote to Mr. Layard. The latter had been urging him to make researches into the ancient trade of that part of the country, but this he refused point-blank to do. What dirt the dogs had eaten before the coming of Moostuffa (on whom be peace),—what loads they had laid on camels or stowed in the bottoms of boats, he thought it quite profitless to inquire! The foul souls—long since damned—excited in him not the smallest scintilla of interest. And then he added—"You Franks are too fond of rushing hither and thither over the earth. What are you in search of, my friend? The grave must end your journies—and that will come to your very feet, if you sit still, as I advise—and spend the brief moments in naming the beautiful names of God." It is strange that a similar sentiment to this, expressed as it was on the banks of the ancient Tigris, should have emanated from jaded and pleasure-wearied Paris. And yet those who saw the play of *La Famille Benoiten* at the Vaudeville in 1865, will remember the celebrated passage which Madame Farguell delivers as "Clotilde." It might have been said by the Kazee himself. She is doing worsted work at the time, and she says:—"Marche, mandit, il faut arriver! Et voici la veillesse, puis la mot. 'Deja? Mais je ne les ai vécues ces années de ma vie.' Qu'importe? La vie n'est plus cevoyage d'autrefois où l'on cueillait des fleurs sur la route! C'est un chemin de fer qui supprime la distance et le temps! De quoi te plains tu? Tu voulais arriver [*breaking her thread*] C'est fait!" The hush which used to follow this was indicative of that sensitiveness on the point of transience which the over-excited always feel. In this country, though we believe a great deal of work is done, both by field labourer and artisan, yet it must be done in a leisurely way. Perhaps it is the custom not to plough after 12, or perhaps the carpenter has to go to a shrine or bathe in the Ganges. The imperativeness of any particular task is not recognised. Look too at the national ways of travelling—in a palanquin, or in bullock gharrier. What is the hurry? There is always to us something incongruous in the very sight of an Indian in a train. He is clearly in prison; he would like to get out and smoke and chat, but he has submitted to incarceration for a certain number of hours. There is no excursionist air about him at all; he is not up to any jokes with the next carriage; he wishes he was well out of the grim pen; if an *ekka* were not so expensive it would be far jollier. But he goes through his journey with that patience he brings to bear upon almost all the affairs of life.

Climate has of course a good deal to do with pace. In a Norway winter the inhabitants go at full gallop in their sledges from the mere rarification of the air. Here the deep shade of trees, wayside wells, groves which surround a temple, all these things woo the traveller to linger, the labourer to pause for a while in his work, as in countries where the heat is great. Tobacco smoking has something of the sternness of a duty in a very cold climate: in the tropics it calls for loose clothing and a cushion, and is lotus eating and a dream! The Shah in London sometimes showed the true oriental abhorrence for bustle. The evening after the review at Windsor, he could not be got off his divan though Lord Granville was waiting dinner for him with half the notabilities of England. And so again another day, the noon suggested a siesta, though the Bank parlour was full of city princes, and the dull haunts of business had been beautified into fairy land for his approach. In this country fate has strangely thrown together the worshippers of pace and the nation that perhaps least cares about it of any in the world. The Hindoos are not by any means the most dreamy of orientals, but they certainly are a people who attach the smallest possible value to time. The consequence is that in our office relations with them, in our schemes for their improvement, and above all in our administration of their country, we hurry them dreadfully. And the *sturm und drang* period has small chance of coming to an end, for all the young men of the present day have a taste for affairs, and the draft of a bill in one of their pigeon holes, as surely as the Abbe Sieyes carried a new constitution in his coat pocket. One must only hope that the *vis inertiæ* of the Indian character may count for something, and that what our Aryan brother is losing in bewilderment, he may in some sense regain by obstinacy.—*Pioneer*.

YACOUB KHAN, THE ATALIK GHAZEE.

Yacoub Beg, or, as he is more properly termed, Yacoub Khan, has had a remarkable personal history, even for the unquiet region in which he has long been a prominent figure. The accounts of him are naturally varying enough, inasmuch as those of the Russians, whose path towards South Western China he bars, have invariably taken an unfavourable view, representing him as at the best a successful upstart, who treacherously turned his sword against his liege lord the Khan of Khokand, and as a severe and capricious despot in his own dominions. As a champion of the Moslem, on the other hand, against the encroachments of the Chinese and Russians, he is probably as unduly exalted in the native press of Constantinople as he is abused in that of St. Petersburg. According to a Turkish life of Yacoub, which has been translated in Germany, he is a hero who only left the Khokand army because he was forced to escape from the treacherous design of the Khan on his life, and whose valour and conduct in the field are even excelled by the administrative skill he displays in the territory he has won by the sword. Our Indian reports of him take a sober line, running between the two extremes. Yet the published Blue-books of the Supreme Government about Kasbgar (or Alti-Schahar, as the whole province is properly named) are in great part a compilation of bazaar reports, and can hardly help us to determine the exact truth as to one who is certainly a very remarkable man, whether he be as black or as white as his various biographers would make him. What is certain may be thus briefly given. Yacoub was first known as a general under the Khan of Khokand, whom he served for many years; and he was employed with distinction in the border struggle of that Tartar prince against the Russians, in which he last figured as commanding the important fortified citadel of Tashkend. A surrender of this place into Russian hands, after a long and up to that time apparently successful defence, brought on him the charge of having sold it to the besiegers. Nor was this lessened by the fact that he had on a former occasion been accused of taking bribes from the enemy for the abandonment of a position confided to him. His accusers on this second occasion were the inhabitants of Tashkend themselves; while the answer made was, of course, that all resources had been exhausted, and that the citadel itself was about to fall. Yacoub Beg, who had left the place with his troops under the terms of the surrender with military honours, was on his way to Andyan, the Khan's capital, when he learned that his accusers were beforehand with him, and that his arrival would be followed by his immediate arrest on the charge which had been preferred against him to his master. He lost no time in collecting out of the forces under him a select band of the best warriors devoted to his person, and taking leave of the service of the Khan. Making his way eastward out of Khokand he arrived after a long march at Kashgar, just as a renewal of the old struggle for independence of its Mahommedan inhabitants against the Chinese, who had never abandoned their claim to sovereignty over the whole of Alti-Schahar, was at a crisis, Kashgar itself being about to fall into the hands of an Imperial detachment. According to another account, it should be added, his reinforcement at this juncture of his co-religionists was permitted, or even ordered, by the Khan of Khokand, whose ancestors had hereditary claims over Kashgar, and had repeatedly aided the Mahommedans—people of Bokhara extraction originally—in their efforts to throw off the Chinese yoke. Be this as it may, all admit that his opportune arrival in 1863 proved the turning point in a long and varying struggle, which had been carried on for generations. A surprise, which he ably conducted, broke up the camp of the besiegers of Kashgar, and the ulemas of the city, rejoiced at their unexpected relief from danger, at once declared Yacoub Emir, and proclaimed his chieftainship throughout the country. He proved himself fully worthy of their choice. A little more than a month later, after obtaining various minor successes, and with a force largely augmented by Mahommedan volunteers, he marched on Aksoo, one of the chief garrisons left to the Chinese. His reputation and his formidable preparations so intimidated the defenders that they surrendered it almost without resistance. Hotan, their last stronghold of importance, soon followed its example; and when Yacoub turned his steps back to Kashgar, where his presence was urgently required to consolidate his new found power, he was able to leave a victorious army of 20,000 men in the field under his trusted lieutenant, Abdallah Beg, to whom he confided the now easy task of extirpating the last remains of the Chinese occupation. How well he has succeeded in his administration the Indian Blue-books tell in glowing terms. According to these, he has founded a small but solid empire on the ruins of the Chinese domination, over Moslems grateful for freedom from their servitude to the Buddhists. Though his army is contented and well officered, it is paid without extortion, no taxes being levied in his dominions except those legitimated by the Koran. Though rewarding his old Khokand friends with many of the chief offices, he still manages to employ a fair share of the natives of the country. Pretenders to the Crown are not wanting from among the families of the old chiefs; but they have only a very limited amount of influence. Above all, he understands the age he lives in well enough to seek to strengthen himself by diplomatic overtures to the great nations that lie beyond his own borders. And thus we have just heard that he had the good sense to send a formal conciliatory embassy to St. Petersburg before the expedition to Khiva was fairly set on foot; while he has managed to make the Indian Government understand that he desired nothing so much as its friendship, and is willing to open a new pathway for our trade into the very heart of Central Asia. On the whole, therefore, he is not a ruler to be despised; and we may fairly hope that the Indian Government, without making any dangerous promises, will secure for us a friend in this able Sovereign, and a new market in the kingdom he has so rapidly raised into importance. Perhaps the least satisfactory thing we know about him is the way he recently published of the fresh war he has provoked with China, in which, however, he appears again to have been completely successful, and to have enforced peace on his own terms.—*Pall Mall Budget*.

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